









## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-six minutes past three o'clock.

**OUTRAGES ON THE ROADS.**  
Mr. MORIARTY asked the Colonial Secretary, 1  
"Whether any report has been made by the Inspector-  
General of Police of the outrages recently committed on  
the Glade Road, the road from Moraga to Sandvale, and

the City of Sydney, Mountain Road to Eirington,—all in the Braidwood district? 2. Whether the inspector in charge at Braidwood is unable to adopt instant, decisive measures to prevent the horses from being stolen? 3. Whether any additional force has been found necessary to protect to meet the urgent necessity of increased police district in the Braidwood district? 4. Whether the inspector is likely to report the horses as stolen and disposed of? 5. Are the horses stabled?

Mr. GOVERNOR read the following reply.—The Inspector-General of Police has received reports from the Braidwood district, 2. there is no truth in the statement made that the inspector in charge at Braidwood is unable to adopt instant, decisive measures to prevent the horses from being stolen; 3. the Inspector-General of Police has no information of the central authority in Sydney, on the occasion of the robbery, instant and decisive measures were taken by his officers referred to; 4. The police officers in the Braidwood district, on receiving information that the gold buyer was driving off, on that conveying the gold to Ararat, the force at the nearest station was, unfortunately, reduced by the death of one of the men; 5. The horses were not stolen; 6. The horses were transferred to fill and another station; 7. The police in the Braidwood district are properly employed, as in addition to the force at the station referred to, the Inspector-General has received an authority to purchase horses in the district. As a rule, where the police are not employed are the district, although from the want of funds, the

**ILLEGAL ARRESTS.**

Mr. DAUGHERTY desired the indulgence of the House for a few minutes to call attention to the action of the GOVERNMENT in what he conceived was a most glaring and flagrant breach of the liberty of the subject. On Thursday evening last, four men, named Thomas Ryan, Charles O'Connell, John O'Donnell and James O'Sullivan, were seized by the police in this city, without any warrant or summons of authority whatsoever, except a mere telegram received from the Colonial Secretary, directing them to arrest a hired service of the A. C. Company. Now it was that it was possible that men should be subject to arrests of this nature, we must believe in a very queer state of society. He had no doubt that there would be some persons who might be on the subject, and that officer admitted that he had ordered the apprehension, adding that he felt ashamed of himself under the circumstances, and that he was sorry for the whole business. It was impossible to apprehend these men even in Newcastle without a warrant, but no one could they leave the place than; they are thus legally arrested, and yet they are taken away from their homes, and are so notorious that he felt it his duty to bring it at once under the notice of the House and of the Government, for the purpose of calling attention to the matter, and pointing out where they would end. And he hoped, having made the facts known to the Colonial Secretary, there would be no necessity for a legal bringing such a gross case of violation of British law.

**FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**—**MR. HART** asked the Colonial Secretary, "1. What steps have been taken to establish a public free library since the sum of £25,000 was voted for that purpose, in January last. 2. Have the plans for the erection of a proposed building been prepared? 3. If not, is there any probability of doing so? 4. If so, is there any prospect of the Government taking the information of members?"

**MR. COWPER** explained that the Government had not yet received any suggestions from the public, and the plans and specifications were not prepared. Negotiations were, however, pending for the purchase of a suitable site. He said that the Government had a plan prepared for the erection of a library building, but that it was not in the meantime, he might mention that a plan prepared by the committee of the Australian Subscription Library had been waited on the Government with a proposal for the sale of one of the Government's buildings, which was being considered under consideration, and if complied with, an arrangement might be made for using the present library temporarily for the purpose of the erection of a new building required for other uses.

**MR. HART** assumed that no arrangement had been made for the purchase of the Australian Library would be concluded until it had received the sanction of the House.

**MR. DALGLEISH** asked the Colonial Treasurer, "When the Government intend to introduce a bill to amend the Public Library Act?"

**MR. WEEKES** said the bill was in preparation, and he would introduce it as soon as possible.

Mr. DALGLEISH asked the Colonial Secretary, —  
1. Whether the Government intend to abate any nuisance arising from cesspools in the neighbourhood of the Darlinghurst? 2. Is the Government aware that two cesspools in the gaol at Darlinghurst are within a few yards of a water tank, used for drinking and other purposes by the prisoners? 3. Will the Government consider the use of such cesspools for the protection of the prisoners from the vicissitudes of the weather when resorting to such cesspools for drinking water? 4. Will the Government consent or approval of the gaol authorities, viz., — the assistant visiting magistrates, and the medical officer of the prison, has any report been made as to the probable effect of a large cesspool in the neighbourhood of the gaol, and if so, during the summer months, on the health of the inmates and of the residents in its neighbourhood? 5. Will the Government consider the possibility of the cesspools described in the hon. member did not exist; that the cesspools are watertight; and that means are taken to obviate any serious inconvenience arising from accumulation of night soil.

Mr. STEWART asked the Secretary for Works, —  
1. Whether the Government have taken any steps with a view to the improvement of the Darling Harbour, so that vessels of the L. L. M. R. Co. may be navigated at the entrance to the harbour?

Mr. ANHOLD, in reply, stated that the Government had prepared an elaborate survey of the entrance to the Littleton harbor, and that the survey had been completed, graphed, and the charts published for the guidance of coasting captains. But it was not in contemplation to undertake any further survey, as the Government considered it so until the *regime* of the river should be so altered as to render it probable that some useful results would be obtained from a moderate expenditure, which was not the case at present. He stated that the river in its present condition of its embouchure would be most injurious to the commerce of the district, and that, in fact, it was, as it would be certain to lead to an enormous expenditure of money to be made in accordance with the requirements of the district.

**PAY OF POLICE.**

Mr. STEWART, of the Colonial Secretary.—It is not within the knowledge of the Government what the pay is now in the police force, who have not received any pay during the past five months. I am not sure that they have come within the knowledge of the Government.

**PRIVATE BILL.**

Mr. DICK claimed leave to bring in a bill to enable Robert Ansell and James Young to lease a railway from them from the Crown, and to connect the same with the railway to the wharf.

The bill was brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. ARNOLD laid upon the table (in accordance with the order of the day) a report of the surveyors of the lands of the fine from Blacktown, Windsor, and Richmond.

**CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.**

Mr. DUNBAR rose to move, "I had there laid upon the table of the House a report of the surveyors of the lands of acres of land selected under conditional purchase from 1st January to 30th June last, describing the number of acres in each district, according to the Crown Lands Alienation Act, No. 1." He said that the names and districts of the surveyors, whether permanent or temporary, and the amount of salary paid for each, could be found in the report.

**CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACT, NO. 1.**—3. The number of acres of land surveyed from 1st January to 30th June last, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act, No. 1; 4. The amount paid by the Colonial Treasury for lands sold under the Crown Lands Alienation Act, No. 1, describing each district, from 1st January to 30th June last; 5. The names of the surveyors, from 1st January to 30th June last, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act, No. 1; the amount was received; 6. The amount paid for surveying all lands surveyed under the Crown Lands Alienation Act, No. 1, by permanent or temporary surveyors, from 1st January to 30th June last; 7. The Crown Lands Alienation Act, No. 1." He said that his view of the report would be found to be of very great service first, because it would show the progress of the survey of the Crown lands, and secondly, because it would show the progress of the survey of the Crown lands.

and selected as not so great as many persons thought and said, because it would show the House whether the bill was really passed by the amount received. It was of opinion that the statement would be of greater value than they ought to be, and this was a point of honor which he felt prepared to sacrifice. He trusted that the Government would be pleased to accede to his return.

Mr. MATE seconded the motion.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that, even supposing the question of the bill was passed over, yet before the bill returned could be printed and sent to the States, these returns could be printed and sent to the States, and their whole value would have ceased. If he did desire to have the bill printed, something useful might not be got out of the bill. He thought that the bill was of great value, he believed that the House was entitled to receive the bill, and that information. He should, therefore, lay on the table the bill, and the quantity of land conditionally purchased from the last January to the present time, and the amount paid, of the number of acres surveyed, and the number in which patent moneys were made to officers of the Government, and the amount of the same. He thought the information he really desired to have, would be to have the return such as would be necessary under the strict terms of the bill, and that he would not cook an immense amount of labour and expense. He should not do so. He would not mention the bill, and that he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. DARGA said that he would not do so.

Mr. ROBERTSON then laid the returns mentioned on the table, and they were ordered to be printed.

MR. W. WEAVER.

Mr. DAIGLEIGH—in rising to move the motion for a select committee to enquire into the appointment of Mr. W.

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Mr. ARNOLD confessed that when he saw this motion on the paper for an investigation into the character of Mr. Weaver, and for an enquiry as to whether that character was such as to justify the action of the House, he was positively he now held, he felt that it would be incumbent on the hon. member for introducing it to show a very strong case against Mr. Weaver, and that he would not have done so if he unquestionably held a very high position in this country as a professional man. He did not rely upon the fact that Mr. Weaver was the office of Colonial Architect, and that he was a member of the Institution of Architects, that anything had happened during Mr. Weaver's tenure of that office as all affected either his position or his character. He only said that the hon. member had introduced a very extraordinary statement about some short road leading to the abattoirs, and some alleged misemployment of moneys in connexion with that road, and that he was not in possession of any documents to which the hon. member had referred, but looking into it, amongst the papers of the House, he found that Mr. Weaver did not hold the office of Colonial Architect until the time that the hon. member commenced his investigation was stated in a letter from Mr. Weaver to the Crown Solicitor, dated the 28th of February, 1856, in which he stated that he had been employed by the Government previous to his taking office, he was unable to

the information required. But it was not a matter of supposition that this work was or was not done before the War and the office was not closed. No non-member would assert that the character of a gentleman holding the office of Colonial Architect was such that he would not be doing his best to get his work done. He was doing his best, having given by one of his subordinate officers of work that had not been performed. If the higher officers of Government were to be held responsible for the certificates given to officers of the Government, it would be necessary there would be, he expected, to find very few competent persons willing to accept those positions. In the case of the Colonial Architect, he would be able to have made a personal inspection, his having done so would have been no personal neglect. Friends of a similar character all over the country. He would be able to find a person who would not employ his time in examining into the correctness of the certificates of work performed, given by the officers of the Government. He would be able to verify the general details of his office, to see that the duties were properly carried out, that the proper checks were imposed; but he maintained that it was not the duty of the Colonial Architect to be responsible for the work done. At the present time we had works going on in all parts of the colony under the responsibility of the Colonial Architect. He was not responsible for the proper carrying out of the work.

works, but now was not possible for the Colonial Architect to prevent frauds, which might occur from collusion between the contractor and the masons, and the masons and those who performed them. The routine was this: The contractor made his claim; the officer immediately issued a certificate in the name of the Colonial Architect, and the contractor and the masons had been done and the proper officer of the Colonial Architect's department, having ascertained that the charge was correct, order a cheque for the amount. And it would not be possible for the contractor to get a cheque if he should not be able to rely upon the reports of their subordinate officers, but that they should go and see for themselves, and if they were not satisfied, they should not proceed must be made for the improvement of the work. Although the theory of Government was that the head of the department was responsible for all the works carried on, and that the Colonial Architect was responsible for the execution of such a responsibility as seemed to be involved in the duties of the hon. member. Even if it were the case that the Colonial Architect did not sign the certificate of authority, and that the masons were not bound by the certificate of his department, and that he thereby came in for the principal share of the blame, it did not follow in any manner that the Colonial Architect was not responsible for the fraud to a fraud. When the character of a gentleman is based on their characters, were to be attacked in this way, it was incumbent on those who made the attack to show that

responsible for the frauds thus implored. He did not pretend to deny that in the case of the dead-house a fraud had been committed by the contractor; and, so far as he was concerned, his judgment was based upon the fact that the agreement was in collusion with the contractor, or neglected his duties that were incumbent on him. In this case Mr. Arnold said he supposed he had gone into the office after the work was partially performed, and he had not interfered with it until he was asked to do so. He led in making the final payments. That work was under the supervision of an overseer in the hospital, who gave him the receipts and bills, and the certificates given by that officer. But the hon. member did not show that there was any fraud in the case; he had no evidence to support the effect that a certain agreement had been made, of which he was ignorant.

**DALGLEISH:** Because you have not given the reasons. He (Mr. Arnold) had given the house every receipt, and he has no doubt that he had every right to do nothing. It was just a piece with the contractor, and the hon. member to make that kind of insinuation. The hon. member seemed to think that there was no honest man connected with the case, and he himself was one of them. I am afraid I understood no such opinion. What reason could he (Mr. Arnold) have for withholding the papers in question?

He was character at all involved in them? Was that of the nature of the question?

**GLADSTONE:** explained that he had stated he was unable to

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heads of departments, with the view of "rotating" our  
above. There was not a single word in the report from  
beginning to end reflecting on the personal character of  
Mr. Weaver. [Mr. DALGLISH: Look at the last  
part of the fifth paragraph.] It seemed from this that Mr.  
Weaver had recommended an increase in the salary of a  
very responsible officer, and the committee said, in refer-

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and ability appeared in letters and speeches published in the papers of the past years and elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member, he said, had not only done his duty but justified him in reflecting as he had done on the character of Mr. Weaver, or that should induce the House to lend their aid in passing the motion. The enquiry could have no result but to delay a very important work, the want of which would be most seriously felt at present but for the favour of the hon. member. He would not, therefore, say more on the subject, but leave it to the House to determine whether his work was to be delayed or not. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member, he said, had no Government, or if he, as Minister of Works, did not possess the confidence of the House to the extent of making an appointment such as that given to Mr. Weaver, lest it should be a reflection on his own character and position in his place. If the Government were not to be trusted thus far, the sooner they were got rid of the better.

Mr. HOLYOUD had expected, when he saw this motion on the paper, that some weighty arguments would have been advanced in support of it, but he considered, especially in the present recess, that it was not worth moving. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. member had an inquiry into the Public Works department generally, he (Mr. HOLYOUD) would go heart and hand to it.

Why direct the investigation to Mr. Weaver alone? The answer lies in the fact that at Wellington, where Mr. Gibbons was experiencing considerable success, Mr. Weaver was a man of considerable professional ability, and his character was above suspicion, but still he had been known to be in the employ of the contractor in question some years ago. Why, then, propose to continue the enquiry to Mr. Weaver alone? But he (Mr. Bolroyd) tells us there was no case made out for an enquiry against Mr. Weaver, and that the contractor, one of which required great professional skill, and Mr. Weaver had been chosen on his merits in preference to others. Mr. Bolroyd says that the presentation, indeed, led to two other railways in hand, and more important than the kind in the colony in which his assistance was not sought. The men, instead of sticking to his text, and saying that Mr. Gibbons was a "bungler," for the appointment, drifted off to something else, and in about 1826, now it appeared from evidence that Mr. Weaver was appointed in September, 1824. With regard to what Mr. Bolroyd says about the contractor, it is not clear, but he might state that in order to save some work in the foundation, the contractor took a site on higher ground than the site of the building, and that the Colonial Architect could never have suspected that the plan was so defective as it was from. At the time Mr. Weaver was in office there were no

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singling out of one individual in the public service for attack in this way, when there were so grounds for attacking the whole of the inquiry moved for was not limited in a very objectionable manner. I am content merely to inquire and report upon the appointment of Mr. Weaver. Why, everyone must be aware that this gentleman was a member of the committee of the House of Commons from Blacktown to Richmond. This would have been a question to investigate. The hon. member (Mr. Dalgleish) has been surprised it as an office of trust; it rather appears to me to be an office of trust. I am not sure that Mr. Weaver's superintendence, and paid for on his credit, was not a very serious matter. I am not sure that the House thought the hon. member had shown a great deal of wisdom in the Secretary for Works, who, when he said that after many inquiries he had been unable to find the papers referred to, was charged with withholding them. Feeling that no grounds had been shown for this inquiry, I am not sure that the hon. member was not right in the House agreed to the motion. I should argue that the members be appointed by ballot.

Mr. W. FORSTER had come to the House disposed to vote in favour of the hon. member, because he gave the hon. member credit for his honesty. He was, however, having had some better reason for putting it on the paper, he had given to the House. He expected to have heard some of the best testimony of his honesty and professional character of Mr. Weaver. If the hon. member had

any statement involving Mr. Weaver's character, either personally or professionally, he (Mr. F.) would have been disposed to have voted for the motion, even though he had known that the charge could not be substantiated—not only to show all possible fairness to Mr. Weaver, but also because it was only right that any charge made by a member of this House on which appeared to be sufficient grounds should be inquired into,

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Mr. MORHAITY did not think there could be an honest question as to the justice of the remarks of the hon. member for Paramatta. He thought that the innuendo contained in the speech of the hon. member for Sydney was of a most offensive nature. (Hear, hear.) He thought that persons in the Government service should be held to a higher standard than the general public. If there was anything to be said against an officer of the Government service, it should be put openly out to be attacked for his alleged fault in a straightforward manner. He thought that the hon. member had done quite right in resigning his office when he was made the subject of such important conclusions as those announced by the committee.

He thought that motions of this kind were calculated to do a great deal of harm to the service, and the effect of them inevitably was to deter men of ability from entering the public service. He thought that the present appointment of Mr. Weaver was one of the best effected since the Government. Mr. Weaver was engaged in being a professional gentleman, who had taken no part in politics, and he was a most capable and energetic man. He believed that there was not a more honest person in the Government service than Mr. Weaver. He thought that the hon. member had advised the Government to do the right thing, and he was glad about the decision and nothing.

Mr. Weaver and was immaterial to the question. Because Mr. Weaver happened to be Colonial Architect, it would not be surprising if he had been the one to have been held responsible and blame arising out of a fraud committed in some dark corner. He believed Mr. Weaver's appointment was made for good general action, and that it was considered as proof that the Government had contemplated a give-over-traction a fair trial. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DALGLISH, in reply, said he had only asked for the committee to inquire into and report upon the evidence that had been given, on rising to address the House, the evidence that he, Gen. members had desired, it would have come down in the form of a report. But many hours had been wasted, and the members seemed only too glad of an opportunity of carrying out their preconceived notions. The honorable member for Parramatta had addressed the House, and he had been told that the same arrangement that was complained of with regard to Mr. Weaver had been made in the case of Mr. Dalgleish, and because no inquiry was proposed to be made into the case, the honorable member had been made into a case. He thought that the honorable member's inquiry should be made into the circumstances connected with the appointment of Mr. Weaver. The honorable member had said that he was not going to inquire into it, you did not inquire into both, you had no right to inquire into either of them. Those Gen. members who had asked

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had been read by hon. members respecting the dismissal of Mr. Weaver. (Mr. ARNOLD: Mr. Weaver was not a member of the House, and he had referred to the fact that the Under-Secretary would be in the room next rest. It distinctly informed Mr. Weaver that the Governor-General declined to accept his resignation, and that he was not a member of the House. Mr. ARNOLD: His successor could not have left the House. He was a member of the House. He considered the appointment of this gentleman to the superintendence of the line to Windsor a practical insult to the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, and this superseding of the present Superintendent of the Railways would naturally form the subject of inquiry. He said that either lost the confidence and favour of the hon. member, and he believed that the hon. member believed that the Engineer-in-chief incompetent to perform the duties of his office. He had entrusted it to Mr. Weaver. The House and the public had a right to know this. Personally, it mattered nothing to him whether Mr. Weaver was a gentleman or not, but, as a member of the House, and sharing responsibility as to the proper expenditure of the public money, he had a duty to call the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the hon. member was in a temporary manner to this important work.

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Mr. COWPER said he had no objection to the motion. It was very desirable, no doubt, that

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others. Having thus stated the case as briefly as he could, he trusted the House would assent to this motion, and that he would be enabled to return to the country, and to the commission of the peace, purged of such gentlemen as Mr. Weaver, who degraded it by going about the country, and abusing the people.

Dr. LANG, in opposing the motion, said that those proceedings in this case at Newcastle had been forwarded him by a friend who to a great deal of interest in education, and in the rights of the people, was anxious to bring to the Government, if such a case as this were allowed to pass without some notice. What would the country come to if this House and the Government allowed such a case to pass without any notice? He was not prepared to say what such a result, he must cordially seconded the resolution.

Dr. LOVE said he should vote for the motion before the House. He considered the case to be a most disgraceful one. That a magistrate should, in the presence of a mob of rebels and of his family, have assaulted and struck a man, and that a man should be allowed to go on as a schoolmaster ought to be treated with as much respect as that of a clergyman. (Hear, hear.) The facts of the case were that a most respectable man when assaulted in this manner went to the aid of a poor man, and that a man of virtuous returned him, for the magistrates turned their backs on him. Subsequently he was again beaten by the

would not allow this person to remain in the production of the peace.

Mr. W. A. PAPER had already told the hon. member that there would be no objection to the continuance of these papers. The reason why the Government is not yet interfered was because the case was a case of administration before a court of law. (He said that Mr. Cowper Lewis read the 20th July, Judge Purophy, dated the 10th of July, submitting that the case was still pending, a new trial having been granted at the Court of Appeal on the 20th July, 1910, against which trial the defendant Weaver had appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. District Judge Purophy, as Judge who tried the case, submitted that he ought not to be called upon to try the case again, and that he would not express any opinion whatever until the case should be finally determined. He suggested to the hon. member that he should give his opinion accordingly, and omit that part of his motion calling for the production of the papers.)

Mr. Weaver's statement was that the hon. member had grossly misstated what took place at the trial, and that he could not prove that he was an interested witness. He also stated that he had not entered Mr. Murray's private residence at all, and that he had not assaulted him in the presence of his wife and children. He said that the conduct of the hon. member in showing, was highly reprehensible. He admitted that

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Weaver was concerned, he hoped the Government would not lose sight of the conduct of either two magistrates—Mr. Bettington and Mr. Morris—who were at the inn where the assault was committed, and cognisant of the fact that it was about to be committed; and yet neither of these gentlemen in any way intended to prevent a breach of the peace. On the contrary, Mr. Bettington made himself scarce so as not to be a witness; whilst Dr. Morris turned his back so as

to see, though he was obliged to admit that he heard, or saw, few blows of the township. These gentlemen, however, were not satisfied with the evidence of the witnesses against Mr. Weaver, though, as magistrates the spot, they were bound to do so. If such conduct were continued, it would be a disgrace to the township, and were done away with in the interior the better. He said the Government would bear this conduct in mind.

**MR. GAGAN** said that he was not in favour of the motion; and, in accordance with the suggestion of the hon. Colonial secretary; and the question as thus amended was put carried.

**THE MAIN ROAD AT MOLONG.**

**MR. SAMUEL** moved, "That there be laid upon table of this House, a return of the expenditure for repairs on the main road at Molong, from the 1st January 1867, to the 31st December 1868, inclusive." **MR. GAGAN**, in moving this motion, said that, in 1867, he was in Molong, during the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, hon. member stated that he had brought forward a resolution in 1862, for the purpose of having the main road made of the impassable state of the main line of the road between Orange and Wellington. For the past three years nothing had been done on this road, although it was one of the worst roads in the colony. He was not satisfied under the management of private parties, was in a state of admirable repair. The consequence had been that the road was almost impassable, and that it was a large interest along the line, more particularly of the rents in the township of Molong. Although repeated attempts had been made to get the road repaired, nothing had been done. Recently, the District Court, which ought to have been at Molong, had been withdrawn; and the, which ought to have gone by way of Molong, had been diverted to the north, and the result was that not only a greater distance, but it also avoided an important township. He had no doubt that the returns he moved would show the state of the road, and the expenditure.

**MR. FORSTER** seconded the motion.

**MR. ARNOLD** said he had no objection to the proposition, but he was not in favour of it, for the same time he was not assent to the principle. He was not in favour of to construct streets in the towns through which the main roads passed. He had always discouraged attempts on the part of the Government to construct streets in the towns, especially by the Government, for the purpose of street formation on account of the main roads passing through them, his object being to get the main roads in the best possible condition. He doubted whether the returns he would show that the route referred to had received proper attention, and that the Government had expended on the main roads was laid in proportion to the importance of the districts to be reached. When you once reached Bathurst the most important road was reached, and the Government, then, looking at the extreme difficulty of reaching Bathurst, the Government would hardly be justified in expending more money on the road between the metropolis and Bathurst as upon that between the metropolis and Bathurst.

The motion was then carried and passed.

**THE CASE OF WILLIAM ANDERSON.**

**MR. DAUGLEISH** moved, "That the petition of Mr. Anderson, presented by him on the 17th June, in relation to the petition of the petitioners in relation to the street tramway car, be referred to the select committee of the House of Representatives for their consideration and report."

**MR. ARNOLD** said he was sorry that he did not feel justified in seconding to the motion of the hon. member. The petitioner, William Anderson, was an one-eyed man, and he was a very poor man, and he was a very poor man, that living in the neighbourhood of Liverpool

He said he was anxious to sign there, but the team captain, who was not present, had to be consulted. He had no hesitation in characterizing the statement of the petitioner as being—if not entirely false—at all events, so flagrantly disingenuous that it was calculated, if relied upon by the committee, to bring into disrepute the names of persons who came who knew the full circumstances of the case. He felt it his duty to oppose this motion, feeling that the committee would be better advised to proceed on the basis of the evidence which he had reported, because he might be objected to his refusal to sign to it. He felt that, even after the committee had gathered, and he saw what the evidence in the case was, he would not have signed to it. He thought that the committee's action in the case which would have the effect of obtaining for this petitioner damages for the injury he had sustained, or for rectifying any wrong result as to the case, would be highly unjust, and he felt that, for this reason, in this individual case, a tribunal constituted by House should be made to supersede the ordinary tribunals of the law, and that a tribunal constituted by the House for the trial of this particular case. Who was Attorney General? He referred to a totally different tribunal from that to which any other person would apply who had sustained an injury of this kind. He felt that the House should be the tribunal. HOLMES: Has any application been made to the Executive? Yes; Anderson had applied to the President (Mr. Broad) representing that he had sustained an injury, and that he was entitled to damages.

and after a very careful examination of the case, and every desire to do justice to it, he had perfectly satisfied himself that the driver was not guilty of any fault through the improper use of the reins. He had no doubt that the Improver would have been properly proceeded against if he (Mr. Arnold) thought that the Improver could be so used as to stop the horse, and that the driver was wronging himself and others against its repetition. And he desired to alight at Liverpool-street, and he was told that he was not to stop, that it would be dangerous to attempt to stop the horse, and that it would be a very steep descent. The driver thereupon himself gave the signal for the driver to stop the car, as though he had been ordered to do so by the Improver, and he checked his horses, but the Improver, the driver thought, was not to stop them, they had not stopped when the guard, said that some one had given an improper signal, gave the signal to stop, and the driver, who was not to stop, in so doing sustained the injury of which he complained. But the facts of the case were, as regarded this motion, of much importance. This person said he sustained an injury, and that he was entitled to compensation, and claimed compensation. But, very long since it was thought just to require a person to claim against the Government, and now, however, it seemed that we ought to be more extreme, and not only to remove all restrictions in the

"Proceeding against the Government, but to tell a man that he has to go to court to get his money back could obtain redress from an ordinary tribunal, and that him that that was not a sufficiently easy road, and that he should have a select committee of this House ascertain the facts, and then he could go on and bring a claim against the Government. He did not say they were justified in proceeding to the other extreme, and that the Government ought to be determined in the same way as claims against individuals, and that special reason could be shown. The Government entering into contracts as private individuals, or as individuals or companies, and the proper tribunals, which Mr. Anderson could obtain redress were the tribunals of the country. There was the Supreme Court open to him. If the Government had paid him an amount smaller than it was necessary to process in the Supreme Court there was the District Court, which would have been a small expense, he could seek redress in an amount as small as he pleased, and the damage he had sustained in this matter. If the person had a claim, — against the Government, especially in the case of the Government of the Province of Persamata (Mr. Horroby) taking up the money depending for his fees upon the success of his motion (Hear, hear). There was no reason whatever for treating him as a private individual."

considered the case fully, and had arrived at the conclusion that not only was Mr. Anderson not entitled to any compensation whatever, but also that he had rendered himself liable to conviction by his own conduct. It was then proceeded against for the conduct which led to the unfortunate accident. Mr. Anderson, having claimed that he was innocent, was sent to punishment by the Government for employment. If it was not for the accident had happened without any misconduct on the part of Mr. Anderson, he should have endeavored to get his money back, and he would have been able to give him any employment for which he might be well qualified, but he was sorry to say that he arrived at the conclusion that this misfortune was not the result of accident, but of carelessness on the part of Mr. Anderson, and he felt called upon to take any particular pains to seek out employment for him.

Mr. DALGLISH replied, and in the course of his observations said he had consulted the Chairman of the Committee and the majority of its members.

Mr. BOKHINS : objected.

Mr. DALGLISH : said that he had two other hon. members they had not been consulted.

Mr. DALGLISH : I asked the hon. member for V. Macquinn (Mr. Driver), myself.

Mr. DALGLISH : I am sure the hon. member had drawn the same conclusion.

Mr. DALGLISH : The hon. member denying it.

of no use entering into an altercation with him. I can say that I am not the hon. member's enemy.

Mr. DRIVER said he could not deny it.

Mr. DALGLISH said he mentioned it also to Chairman of the Committee. It was no use receiving their notice if it was intended some action should be taken on them.

Mr. LUCAS explained that the honorable member intimated to him his intention of proposing to refer the matter to select committee, and he (Mr. Lucas) "Very well."

Mr. DICKSON, as a member of the committee, gave his assent as had been stated by the member. He should object to enter into an inquiry of this kind at all.

The motion was then put and negatived without a division.

**DARLING HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY.**

Mr. DALGLISH moved, "That in the opinion of the House, the Darling Harbour Branch of the Great Southern Railway should be continued to a point having deep water frontage, and that the Government be directed to consider this resolution be communicated by an address to His Excellency the Governor." The hon. member said that he was already acquainted with the House, a resolution in similar terms having been passed at the meeting it was from the non-attention paid to the previously

present opinion of the House that he was led to a  
bringing the matter forward. He found on reference to  
records, that the hon. Minister for Works had expressed  
himself in favour of such an extension of the line, and  
that he was then consulting the law officers of the Crown  
in regard to some obstacles that stood in the way of its im-  
plication to deep water frontage. The necessity  
the proposed extension was shown in  
fact that last year a sum of nearly £1000 was paid  
for wharfe and cartage on Government goods from the











ON MONDAY next, will be published, dummy 12mo.,

WAUGH'S COUNTRY DIRECTORY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, comprising the names of County Magistrates, Solicitors, Clergy, Medical Men, and other holding official positions, with the principal stockholders, hotelkeepers, &c., with Map of the Colony, and Gazetteer.

Advertisements for the end of the book cannot be received later than Wednesday next.

JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—This excellent family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 7000 and 8000 copies. Sent to the Sydney Morning Herald, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.

The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY MORNINGS, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 3 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings.

Charges of Advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 lines, 2s.; 6 lines, 3s.; 8 lines, 4s.; and for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under 4 lines will be charged 3s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made where the insertion continues for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Three shillings per annum, payable in advance.

\* Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL FOR SALE must send in advance, their orders will not be attended to.

Office: Hunter-street, Sydney.

FRUIT TREES, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.—The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY MORNINGS, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock.

PRICES strictly moderate.

THE SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY MORNINGS, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock.

Observe—S. and Co.'s only authorized agent in the city is Mr. W. G. AINSWORTH, 197, York-street, who will receive orders, furnish prices list, and afford any information.

Electro-plated tableware, and forks, 25s. to 40s. per dozen.

Desert ditto, 20s. to 30s. ditto.

Tin ditto, 15s. to 18s. ditto.

Crates (cork-lined), 15s. to 20s. ditto.

Sterling silver spoons, from 5s. 3d. per ounce.

All other articles at equally low prices.

Note the address—J. C. COOK & CO., 231, Pitt-street.

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and other FURNITURE.

Drawing-rooms, in mahogany, damask, and tape.

Dining-rooms and easy-chairs.

Walnut-wood washstands, with marble tops.

Handsome chifferobes, with marble tops and plate-glass backs.

Chiffoniers, cabinets, and shelves.

Centres, occasional, reading, and candle stands.

Coffers, chests, and crinoline stands, with revolving tops.

Handsome dining-room chairs, in mahogany.

Wardrobes, with shelves, and drawers.

Children's cradles, and folding chairs.

Writing tables, hall tables, and chairs.

Card tables, and washstands.

Toilet tables, and washstands.

Tables and square enameled washstands.

Handsome chimneys and toilet glasses.

Bedsteads, towel racks, and hair bats.

Air beds and pillows for invalids.

Black table covers, with damask, and cornice poles.

FOR SALE, a full size BAGATELLE TABLE.

A STEEL, 116, Liverpool-street.

FOR SALE, a BUGGY, double seated, and Cab.

Plaster, and-bell, double-seated, and Cab.

Spring-carts; Buses, 2 and 4 wheel; Perambulators, Bath Chairs, &c. T. MOORE, 203, South Head Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horse Sale.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO.'s Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, will comprise the following:—

White mare, from Kiana, riden and driven.

Chesnut gelding, from Shalhaven, heavy harness.

Bay gelding, riden and driven very quiet.

Bay gelding, riden.

Bay gelding, a good pig horse.

About 30 other useful horses of various descriptions.

Also, drays, spring carts, harness, &c.

Annual Sale of Stallions and Thoroughbreds.

MONDAY, August 15.

MESSRS. BURT and CO. beg to announce that their next annual sale of superior horse stock will take place at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, August 15.

When amongst other lots will be offered the following noted horses:—

"Magna," thoroughbred stallion, imported.

"Clair du Val," ditto ditto, ditto.

"Young Warrior," trotting ditto, ditto.

"Sovereign," cart ditto, ditto.

"Young Clyde," ditto ditto, ditto.

Several thoroughbred yearlings from the Varrowville stud, brood mares.

Early application for stalls is necessary in order to secure insertion in the catalogue.

Thoroughbred Sires.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Robert Johnson, Esq., George's Hall, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, August 15th.

GAUNTLET, 5 years old, and W. B. C. Chaslin, got by Roxana, by Eather, out of Georgia (imported).

Gauntlet is a rich bay horse, standing 16 hands 3 inches high, with plenty of substance, and from his breeding and fashionable appearance is well calculated to make a first-class stud horse.

Thoroughbred Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. A. Thorsby, Esq., Thorsby Park, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, August 15th.

MISTOK—a handsome bay horse, foaled in 1873, bred by Messrs. A. Johnson and W. B. C. Chaslin, got by Waverley out of Prudence, and is a fine specimen of a horse, by a champion mare.

"Mistok" is a sure foot galloper; his stock are very promising, and he combines the Maverley and Graze blood, a cross that is getting very scarce, and is highly prized by breeders of blood stock in general.

Pair of well-bred Carriage Horses, from Tocal.

M. R. CHARLES MARTIN has received instructions to sell, on an early day, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A pair of well-bred grey geldings, bred by the property of C. Reynolds, Esq., Tocal.

They are both young and in excellent order, and well adapted for either a phaeton or brougham.

On view at the Bazaar.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT WOOLLEIGH'S HORSE REPOSITORY, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A lot of country horses, well broken in. Also, Horses and carts, spring-carts, dogcarts, &c. N.B.—No charges for entering horses for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Lesson Post.

Just landed ex Primula.

To Grocers, Stockkeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 13, 1882, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Just landed ex Primula.

10 cases lemon peel.

Terms at sale.

To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 13, 1882, at 11 o'clock precisely.

50 quarter-casks vinegar.

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On WEDNESDAY, August 13th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australia.

Superior Drawing-room Furniture.

Bedsteads, Dining-room ditto.

Elegant Piano.

From Bedsteads and Bedding.

Large Carpets, best quality.

Ornamental Vases, for Glasses.

Kitchen Utensils, and sundries.

To Gentlemen furnishing the Trade, and others.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 229, George-street, THIS DAY, August 13th, at 11 o'clock.

The furniture of a fourteen-roomed house—removed to their rooms in consequence of the owner objecting to have the sale held on the premises.

Terms at sale.

The Auctioneers assure parties furnishing, and the trade, that these are all good articles, and were purchased about a month since at one of the first furniture warehouses in town.

It is now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, and will be sold without the least reserve.

On THURSDAY, August 14th, at 11 o'clock.

At No. 11, Lower Fort-street.

Superior Household Furniture.

Piano, Flat-top, Glass.

Chairs, &c.

By Order of the Executors of the late Mrs. Church.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 11, Port-street, on THURSDAY next, August 14th, at 11 o'clock.

Superior household furniture and effects consisting of—

Handsome bookcase and secretaire.

Half-crown chairs and couch.

Piano, &c.

Handsome bookcase and secretaire.

Half-crown chairs and couch.

Piano, &c.

Handsome bookcase and secretaire.

Half-crown chairs and couch.

Piano, &c.

Handsome bookcase and secretaire.

Half-crown chairs and couch.

Piano, &c.

Handsome bookcase and secretaire.

Half-crown chairs and couch.

Piano, &c.

Handsome bookcase and secretaire.

Half-crown chairs and couch.

Piano, &c.

Handsome bookcase and secretaire.

THIS DAY, AUGUST 13th.

MOST IMPORTANT, EXTENSIVE, AND VALUABLE SALE OF CITY, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL PROPERTY.

TRY HEROLD and LEASEROLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

THIS DAY, August 13th.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO (DOWLING-STREET).—The block of property recently purchased by THE FISHER-MAN'S BEST PUBLIC-HOUSE.

CUMBERLAND-STREET (near Charlotte-place).—Two houses, situated on the west side of Cumberland-street, Nos. 224 and 225.

KENT-STREET.—A valuable block of building land, having 36 feet, more or less, to Kent-street.

OLBIE (BLACKWATTLE BAY).—Magnificent block of about 4 acres of land.

CATTAI CREEK.—39-ACRE FARM, near Parramatta.

In the Invaluable Estate of Hugh Hill, CITY OF NEWCASTLE.—Allotments Nos. 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896,



30 quarter-casks vinegar.

may be rendered by the Mail.

their New Rooms, on the above day,  
114 packages boots and shoes,  
Terms at sale.

Ditto Brussels and Venetian ditto.  
 The goods will be on view the day preceding the sale.  
 -- Terms, liberal.

Rooms, 300, George-street, on **THURSDAY** next, the  
 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,  
 81 prime colonial houses.  
 Terms at sale.

One piano/forte and a quantity of household furniture  
Co., &c.



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